Owen & Moore.

Clarksville, Tenn.

Constantly on hand a full supply of

School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Sunday School Books, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens,

Penells, Slates, Inks,

Copy Books,

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Teas, Spices, Perfumery, Toilet Articles,

Blank Books, and Tobacco And everything pertaining to Office Pure Wines and Liquors for Medi-Stationery, cinal Purposes,

Our Entire Stock is Fresh.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

L. GAUCHAT. 9 9 9 7 7 9 9 1 9 9 5

Clothing, Carpeta, Oil Cloth, Matting

57 FRANKLIN STREET,

S. B. STEWART,

Drugs and Medicines, Pure Apple Vinegar.

Paints, Oils, Toilet Articles,

Stationery, School Books, Etc. (Stand formerly occupied by McCauley & Co.)

Clarksville, Tenn.

I cordially invite my friends and former patrons to come and examine stock and prices.

August 10, 1878—If

WARFIELD, FERTILIZER

The Peoples Drug Store! Of the Tobacco Growing States is

Franklin Street, - Clarksville, Tennessee,

Pure Drugs, Stationery, Fancy & Toilet Articles,

Fire Insurance!

As good as can be had. Protect your property without delay by insuring Landreth's Garden Seed, in the following old reliable companies:

Ins. Co. of North America Assets \$6,591,740.18 Franklin Fire Ins. Co. of Assets \$3,262,627.46

Assets \$2,733,341.27 Phoenix, of Hartford, Ct. 25 years old.

M. C. PITMAN, AG'T.

SIXTY-FOUR YEARS

CLARKSVILLE Weekly Chronicle. Tobacco and General

ESTABLISHED 1814.

One of the Oldest Newspapers in Commission Merchants. the Southern States. Continued under its present name since 1833.

EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS MADE TO MEET A

Immense Patronage

A Paper for the Farmer, Mechanic, Business Man, and Family Circle. A Weekly Compendium of Local, County, State and Foreign News. Subscribe for it.

ONLY \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

SPRING, 1880! Ladies' fine and stylish shoes and | New and nobby straw hats, in brown, white and fancy colors, for

slippers at V. L. Williams' men, boys ward children, of V. L. Misses', children's and infants' Williams' lain and fancy shoes, strap shoes ad slippers at V. L. Williams'.

Ladies' plain Newport ties and slippers for home wear, from 25 cts. per pair up, at V. L. Williams'.

Ladies' button and side-lace boots in fancy and plain styles, at V. L.

Gentlemen's fine dress boots and liams. shoes, in plain and box toes, at V. L. Williams'.

Gentlemen's kid, goat and calf low cut shoes, in all styles, at V. L. V. L. Williams'. Williams'

Gentlemen's latest styles stiff and children's shoes for heavy wear, at V. L. Williams'.

MAGNOLIA HAMS.

Paragon Hams, Dried Beef

BREAKFAST BACON, Virginia Roe Herring,

Deviled Ham, Deviled Tongue, Deviled Turkey, Deviled Chicken, COOKED CORNED BEEF

COLD LUNCH MEATS, Canned Fish, &c.

Steel & Price's Baking Powder. Charm Baking Powder. Honest Baking Powder.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S ENGLISH PICKLES. Domestic Pickles of all Kinds, Pure Spices.

Eagle Condensed Milk. LEMONS.

FRANKLIN STEEET,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE Ventilated hats in straw and fur, at V. L. Williams'. If you want a nice stylish hat of

any kind or size try V. L. Wil-If you want a pair of nice dress boots, shoes, or slippers of any style,

quality, or price, try V. L. Wil-

Hand-made brogans at V. L.

Remember the place, No. 25 Franklin Street. We will take pleasure

in showing our goods and giving you our prices. V. L. Williams.

TOBACCO 3 In the City

COFFEES! Government Padang Java.

Golden Rio, Green Rio. o be had, and do our own growth in a pe

TEAS!

Gunpowder,

THE FAVORITE

THOROUGHLY TESTED

"HOMESTEAD"

TOBACCO GROWER.

Field Seed,

Lime, Plaster, &c.,

FOR SALE BY

J. CRUSMAN

GRANGE

Warehouse Associa'n,

Clarksville, Tennessee.

T. HERNDON, Superintendent.

JAS H. SMITH, Inspector.

All Tobacco will be insured while in store in our Warehouse in Clarksville, until sold, at the expense of the owner, whether advanced on or not, unless we have written orders from the owner not to insure.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS;

W. F. TAYLOR, Pres.
B. W. W. GILL, Vice-Pres.
E. R. Ross,
G. W. JESUP,
September 28 1879

W. W. GILL, Vice-Pres.
F. M. ATKINS, Sec'y
T. M. BAHKER
G. W. LEWIS,
J. S. FLOWEIS
L. B. SIHS,

Franklin Bank.

NEW YORK, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, NASHVILLE, SAINT LOUIS,

And all accessible points. Per Prompt Attention to Collections. W. S. POINDEXTER, Cashier.

MR. G. T. CURTIS ON THE DEMO-CRATIC PLATFORM.

It can hardly be necessary to tell

the constitution is one that witnessed the enactment of the great organic laws that were necessary to put the government of the United States in operation. It is also the period when the same generation of men who ratified the constitution of men who ratified the constitution which their delegates had framed saw fit immediately to add to it certain amendments, expressly for the protection of the rights of persons and the rights of states. This is the period of the administration of Washington, during which these very

departments of the government ex-

from the beginning of John Adams' administration down to that of Gen. Jackson, we find that it embraces the time when the great canons of interpretation of the powers of the constitution were settled by the supreme court, over which chief justice Marshall presided. No one can point out in his decisions any straining after an interpretation that would make the supremacy of the federal constitution a means of entired and distorted the constitution of the powers. In my view the republican party—I speak of the leaders who have governed it for the past fifting after an interpretation that would make the supremacy of the federal constitution a means of entired to the bad pre-eminence of having strained, to fight for the supremacy of the twisted and distorted the constitution for the purpose of maintaining a party in the possession of political party—I speak of the leaders who have governed it for the past fifting and not to accept as political system of their country and not to accept as political system of their fathers or brothers had their services in that infamous business?

A generation has come forward into active political and social life to whom our civil war is a matter of history only. I pray the young men of the present day to study the political system of their country and not to accept as political system of their services in that infamous business?

A generation has come forward into active political and social life to whom our civil war is a matter of history only. I pray the young men of the present day to study the political system of their country and not to accept as political system of their country and not to accept as political system of their country and not to accept as political system of their country and not to accept as political present day to study the political system of their country and not to accept as political present day to study the political present day to study the political

and his personal followers. which the numerical force of negro the people, knowing that the docu-votes could be made to predominate ments which gave him certain eleccation down to the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, we have another period of about thirty years which Jancals in 1899, we have another period of about thirty years which seem made to speak at all in regard to the period of about thirty years which is marked by the growth of a new and peculiar doctrine respecting the nature of the constitution and by a sectional issue in regard to the local institution of slavery. It is historically just and right to say that the cantinution of slavery. It is historically just and right to say that the cantinution of slavery. It is historically just and right to say that the cantinution of slavery. It is historically just and right to say that the cantinution of slavery. It is historically just and right to say that the cantinution of slavery. It is historically just and right to say that the cantinution of slavery. It is historically just and right to say that the cantinution of slavery is a sectional say. It is also the same state of the same governments which the cantinution of slavery is a sectional specific of the cancinution of slavery. It is historically just and right to say that the cantinution of slavery is a sectional specific of the cancinution of slavery is an advine to say that the cantinution of slavery is an advine to say that the cantinution of slavery is a sectional specific of the cancinution of slavery is a sectional specific of the cancinution of slavery is a sectional specific of the cancinution of slavery is a sectional specific of the cancinution of slavery is a sectional specific of the cancinution of slavery is an advised to the cancinution of slavery is a specific of the cancinution of slavery is a specific of the cancinution of the cancinution of slavery is a specific of the cancinution of slavery is an advised to the cancinution of slavery is an ad

tion to consider whether they had under any circumstances, among the reserved rights of their states, a white people of the south ought to eniting the reserved right to second from the Union. But when they saw a president elected by the saw a president elected elect ident elected by a sectional vote of the northern states, upon a platform of the northern states, upon a platform of the means by all this, and if the people of the ments of "Hancock's Brigade," the stand, on doctrines which they be-

peace, the supposed right of state For the accomplishment of these secession from the Union became objects these laws have been effectively a general belief with multi- uni. tudes in the south, while still great- After speaking of the Davenport er multitudes, not pausing to consider the question upon any strict conthe broad right of revolution as a

Ladies' hand pegged calf shoes at V. L. Williams'.

All styles of ladies', misses' and children's shoes for heavy wear, at the disgraces flung on his party in the domesting and triumph of a sectional party in the north did not justify secession upon any printing fact of the formation and triumph of a sectional party in the north did not justify secession upon any printing fact of the formation and triumph of a sectional party in the north did not justify secession upon any printing fact of the formation and triumph of a sectional party in the north did not justify secession upon any printing fact of the formation and triumph of a sectional party in the north did not justify secession upon any printing fact of the formation and triumph of a sectional party in the north did not justify secession upon any printing fact of the formation and triumph of a sectional party in the north did not justify secession upon any printing fact of the formation and triumph of a sectional party in the north did not justify secession upon any printing fact of the formation and triumph of a sectional party in the north did not justify secession upon any printing fact of the formation and triumph of a sectional party in the north did not justify secession upon any printing fact of the formation and triumph of a sectional party in the north did not justify secession upon any printing fact of the formation and triumph of a sectional party in the north did not justify secession upon any printing fact of the formation and triumph of a sectional party in the north did not justify secession upon any printing fact of the formation and triumph of a sectional party in the north did not justify secession upon any printing fact of the formation and triumph of a sectional party in the north did north party in the nort

continent between the twenty-fifth United States stands to-day disen- election. This is too ridiculous for of all power to understand and ap- filled his yast and varied duties We buy the very finest Coffee tude. The secret of this remarkable sion, and admitted by all who dwell well look at it for a moment. A tem of government as ours, and ican people are preparing to reward to be had, and do our own roasting and grinding in the store.

growth in a period of about ninety beneath its sway, from the lakes to the gulf, from the Atlantic to the political institutions, is to be found in the discovery of a mode in which land.

growth in a period of about ninety beneath its sway, from the lakes to the gulf, from the Atlantic to the political institutions, is to be found in the discovery of a mode in which land.

reasonable amount of party gasconade and self-sufficiency may be experienced upon the principles of such a government, in the discovery of a mode in which land.

states, and at the same time leaving practical resumption by the south- govern it, it is time for that people to demonstrate his fitness to be a all other powers of government to ern people of their relations to the to look about them and see where civil ruler at all comparable to that reside in the states composing a Union and to secure what might this alleged monopoly of public in which Hancock was placed dufederal Union. This characteristic reasonably be considered the proper virtue will lead and has led them. principle of the American Union results of the re-establishment of the One thing is certain. No people was evolved out of the condition of supremacy of the constitution. For can ever institute reforms or correct three of those distinguished men As to quality, be your own judge. Come and try a sample. Things which followed the establishment of these objects they had the best possible opconstantly upon the assumption the trust that was reposed in him. things which followed the establishment of these objects they had the best possible operate and independent sovereignty of the thirteen original states. It grew out of the necessities of union on the one hand and out of the necessity on the other hand of preserving the political sovereignty and identity of each of the states. It has both the merit of theory and the merit of practical adaptation to any inevitable condition. The period which immediately followed the establishment of the constitution is one that witnessed the enactment of the great organic

We are now ten years from the that the legislative and executive ratification of the last of the amendments of the constitution, and in all fanaticism which had its source in sure that was exerted to have the doing what I believe to be honest plored and analyzed the powers of that period there has not been, and the party belief that the welfare of suppression of the rebellion treated and right the necessary machinery to put it into operation, while the people laid certain restrictions upon those powers, in order to make it forever cer
there is not to-day anywhere in the Union, a single state that has sought or desires to evade them, or a single publicans should continue to hold the executive power, and that this party or faction that does not accept them. In all the courts of judica
there is not to-day anywhere in the Union, a single state that has sought or desires to evade them, or a single publicans should continue to hold the executive power, and that this party or faction that does not accept them. In all the courts of judica
"The right of trial by jury, the provinces; and no one can place too high an estimate upon the public the press, the freedom of speech, end justified the means? Is that "The right of trial by jury, the country required that the republicans should continue to hold the executive power, and that this end justified the means? Is that "The right of trial by jury, the country required that the republicans should continue to hold the executive power, and that this end justified the means? Is that "The right of trial by jury, the country required that the republicans should continue to hold the executive power, and that this end justified the means? Is that "The right of trial by jury, the country required that the result is a military conquest of subject to the country required that the result is a military conquest of subject to the country required that the result is a military conquest of subject to the country required that the result is a military conquest of subject to the country required that the result is a military conquest of subject to the country required that the result is a military conquest of subject to the country required that the result is a military conquest of subject to the country required that the result is a military conquest of subject to the country required that the result is a military conquest of subject to the country required that the result ers, in order to make it forever cer- them. In all the courts of judica- "damned spot"—that dark stain on to his country when he put himself the rights of property must be pretain that they should not be so exer- ture, state as well as federal; in all our national escutcheon-never to boldly and squarely in opposition to served, cised as to encroach on the reserved rights of individuals and of states. Next we come to the period following the administration of Washington, when parties began to be while the amendments stand, and from cabinet seats and foreign misformed. If we extend this period from the beginning of John Adams' ent question whether they justify or their services in that infamous busi-

federal constitution a means of en- twisted and distorted the constituto fight for the supremacy of the croaching on the independent aution and its amendments out of all federal constitution there are no thority of the states. This same their normal meaning and operation period, as it draws towards the time of the nullification troubles in South Carolina, when Gen. Jackson was towards the time own political power. While I believe them to be justly answerable their constitution there are the their constitution there are the principles of state rights for which they ought to contend by the peaceful instrument of the ballot. I expect the principles of state rights for which they ought to contend by the peaceful instrument of the ballot. I expect the principles of state rights for which they ought to contend by the peaceful instrument of the ballot. I expect the principles of state rights for which they ought to contend by the peaceful instrument of the ballot. I expect the principles of state rights for which they ought to contend by the peaceful instrument of the ballot. I expect the principles of state rights for which they ought to contend by the peaceful instrument of the ballot. I expect the principles of state rights for which they ought to contend by the peaceful instrument of the ballot. I expect the principles of state rights for which they ought to contend by the peaceful instrument of the ballot. I expect the principles of state rights for which they ought to contend by the peaceful instrument of the ballot. I expect the principles of state rights for which they ought to contend by the peaceful instrument of the ballot. I expect the principles of state rights for which they ought to contend by the peaceful instrument of the ballot. I expect the peaceful instrument of the ballot instrume resident, is also the time when to this charge beyond all former their minds to the foolish belief there sprang up a controversy about the nature of the Union and the foundation of the authority of the another: that they have infected a heads all the statesmanship and constitution. It is extremely important to observe that the doctrine false and dangerous belief that a see this election result in the reformwhich regarded the constitution as a mere compact between sovereign states, from which there resulted to states, from which there resulted to every state a right to arrest the operation of any law of congress which in the judgment of that state had violated the compact, never was the doctrine of any political party in this country, excepting the local party of the South Carolina nullifiers. It never was the doctrine of the democratic party any more than it was the doctrine of the constitution had been ratified. By an act of mere physical force, exercised by parcelling out the southern states into military districts and military governments, as respects the executive department, has descending the local party any more than it was the doctrine of the constitution had been ratified. By an act of mere physical force, exercised by parcelling out the southern states into military districts and military governments, ed to a pretty low plane. The office

and deputy marshal laws, Mr. Cur-

tis went on: I have now two things to urge, justification for any cause which and I shall make them the burden ing of nominations, and never put in 1867, Major-General Winfield they deemed necessary for their of my whole plea for the success of myself in positions which imply an Scott Hancock, U.S.A., command-safety. It is commonly said and with perfect truth that the mere presidential election. First and man who is nominated. My humour readers who Mr. Curtis is. He fact of the formation and triumph foremost and beyond all things the ble support of Gen. Hancock [loud] accepted, the important and confi

a national government could be in- From the spring of 1865 forward virtue of our own side. But when Hancock, (cheers) that neither stituted for certain limited and defined purposes necessary for the control of public affairs, had common welfare of independent in the republican party, which had it comes to be gravely put to the Jackson, nor Taylor, nor Grant, be people that there is but one set of fore his election to the Presidency.

cratic candidate; and the steady 8 not in conflict with the federal con-Mr. Curtis then gave an account to 7 vote of an extra constitutional stitution, were still in full preserva- of this people and ever should be. commission ratified the fraud. Does tion, was as true, sound, exact and if their consciences and their honor | had not been seared by a political

or the whigs. It never was the doctrine of Jefferson, or Madison, or Jackson, any more than it was of Marshall, or Clay, or Webster. It was the doctrine of Mr. Calhoun in better taste or better time. It will prove to all men that "Peace because it will make you the most

no occasion and veey little inclina- United states of such laws was and patriotism, and so long demonlieved endangered both their con- franchise within their own borders they have an excellent opportunit stitutional rights and their domestic could be degraded and controlled. in the person of the democratic can-tam, I commanded the

their appropriate spheres. For these the war I did not resume the pracimportant objects the democratic tise of law, but was engaged in excandidate is well fitted. You know tensive mining operations in the that I never participate in the mak- Juniata valley, Pennsylvania, when

constitution. It is a most remark-north did not now recognize the be concentrated in the persons of that all men are agreed that if he and a statesman. They were above table fact that not more than twelve fact that the true principle of our the republican leaders. Every demyears elapsed from the declaration national constitution was put to the ocratic statesman of the north or good sense and sound judgment that absolutely free from selfishness or of independence to the formation arbitrament of war because of fears the great west or of the Pacific he would have administered the and establishment of that admirable that we ought never to have al- slope, and all the democratic voters government well. I did not vote that brave, honest and noble heart stem of government under which lowed to be excited. Into that war of these vast regions are said to be for Gen. Scott when he was made the and that clear and prescient mine we have grown from a group of the democrats of the north entered thirteen feeble and discordant states as dutiful and loyal citizens, not- the government to the domination that the men who had the most portant duties imposed upon him to a powerful republic of thirty-eight states and eight territories: from three millions to forty-eight millions of people; from a sparse population, dwelling between the Atlantic scaboard and the Missis-sipul river to a great nation of the Contributed to its because their treasure; and it is because they did so that the doctrine of state sections of the country, in the ad
that the men who had the men strong had the men who sippi river, to a great nation occu-pying the whole breadth of this and that the constitution of the case of democratic success in this they are to be attributed to his want this illustrious soldier-statesman full

> strued the reconstruction acts as a suppression of every principle that constitutes a free state. He con-

strued them as vesting in him a dis-

serves the gratitude of the country, and if that gratitude shall carry him to the highest civil office in the

land, he has proved his capacity for that great trust, and his ability to

JUDGE JERE, BLACK'S

Louisiana Order - What He

Said at the Time.

To Major-General Hancock:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1867.

My DEAR GENERAL-This mo-

Mississippi Democrat's Eloquent

remember how strong was the pres-

This civil record is said by rep

mands of any crisis. The decalogue is brief, and yet it answers in every hemisphere every rely upon those who can afford him want in life or in death. He who the best aid in the discharge of its duties. (Prolonged applause and makes his daily walk and conversation a beautiful conformity becomes fit for the companionship of

Power is grasping and insatlable and hung like ripe fruit ready to fall into the hands of our great and noble chief, and yet he turned away from it as did another great histor ical character from a crown.

not resist the temptation to steal time enough from my clients to tell wish for the brooding spirit of conyou how very grateful you have made me by your patriotic and no-ble behavior. Yours is the first, He knelt reverently at the shri most distinct, and most emphatic of civil authority and law, and recognition which the principles of opened the folds of the white flag recognition which the principles of opened the folds of the white flag American liberty has received at of peace and gave it to the fetter-

the hands of any high officer in a less winds, southern command. It has the Compare very ring of the revolutionary met-al. Washington never said a thing than war." I congratulate you not ate citizen or official, and you will because it will make you the most listen in vain for any voice save his popular man in America (for I dare that said to the waves of passion, patriot and a sincere lover of your other name save that of Gen. W.

HANCOCK IN LOUISIANA.

What Gen. Irwin Says of His Ad-

ministration in the South.

restoration of the federal powers to Brooks the second brigade. After

the disgraces flung on his party by the frauds and corruption of the street. We will take pleasure in prices.

Illiams.

BASS' PALE ALE

Frank Fohr's Bottled Bott,

Apolimaris Water.

Apolimaris water and the solution of the state state of the solution of the

him with their richest gift. Very WILLIAM HOWARD IRWIN. Late Attorney at Headquarters Fifth Military District, Colonel Forty-ninth Reg. Pa. Vols., Bre-vet Brigadier-General U. S. Vol-

HANCOCK'S CIVIL RECORD.

At a barbecue and ratification

any man in his senses believe that wise as it could have been if he had but not the principles of justice public men would have thus acted held civil office all his life. (Ap- These will live in spite even of the plause.) It was more; for you will sword

this tendency. He might have con-

to be wrong in policy and in principle and dangerous to the future welfare of the Union. For this he deserves the gratitude of the country, Union and will respond to the de-

the angels and his God.

His soul was surfelted with strife and blood and the pageantry of the nent I read your admirable order, god of war, He did not sigh for the continued

Compare him with the era and